I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

On 9.7.04

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP

By: Tara N. Damhoff

PATENT

Attorney Docket No.: 019934-004100US
Customer No. 20350

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Thomas J. Schall

Application No.: 10/001,221

Filed: October 30, 2001

For: COMPOSITIONS FOR INDUCING AN IMMUNE RESPONSE (AMENDED)

Customer No.: 20350

Confirmation No. 2004

Examiner: Canella, Karen A.

Art Unit: 1642

PETITION UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.78(a)(3) and §1.78(a)(6) TO ACCEPT UNINTENTIONALLY DELAYED CLAIM FOR PRIORITY TO PRIOR FILED PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Applicants request that the subject application be provided the benefit of a prior filed copending provisional application. To support this claim for priority, Applicants provide the following:

(i) The reference required by 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) and 37 C.F.R. §1.78(a)(3) and §1.78 (a)(6) is included in the attached supplemental application data sheet and is also being added under an Amendment filed concurrently herewith. The reference now recites:

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application No. 09/834,814, filed April 12, 2001, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety, and a

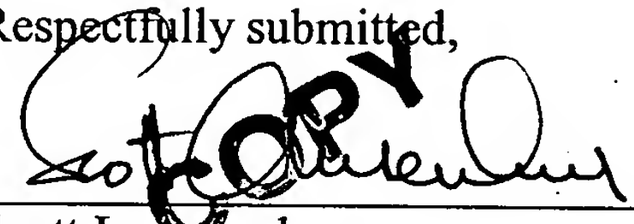
continuation-in-part of PCT Application PCT/US01/12162, filed April 12, 2001, both of which claim the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/198,839, filed April 21, 2000.

(ii) The surcharge set forth in §1.17(t) in the amount of $1330.00 is hereby authorized to be deducted from Deposit Account No. 20-1430.

(iii) Applicants hereby state that the entire delay between the date the claim was due under paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of 37 C.F.R. § 1.78 and the date on which this Petition was filed was unintentional.

As Applicants have complied with all requirements for claiming the benefit of PCT application PCT/US01/12162 and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/198,839, and priority from the other named applications, Applicants respectfully request that priority be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott L. Ausenhus
Reg. No. 42, 271

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP
Two Embarcadero Center, Eighth Floor
San Francisco, California 94111-3834
Tel: 650-326-2400 / Fax: 415-576-0300
SLA:tnd
60300463 v1

Trends in Immunology
Volume 25, Issue 2 , February 2004, Pages 75-84

doi:10.1016/j.it.2003.12.005 Cite or Link Using DOI

Chemokines: multiple levels of leukocyte migration control*[*1]

Bernhard Moser[✉, 1], Marlene Wolf[1], Alfred Walz[1] and Pius Loetscher[2]

[1] Theodor-Kocher Institute, University of Bern, Freiestrasse 1, CH-3012, Bern, Switzerland
[2] Novartis Institutes for Biomedical Research, Novartis Pharma AG, PO Box, CH-4002, Basel, Switzerland

Available online 8 January 2004.

Abstract

The surge in interest in chemokines is explained by the recognition that numerous aspects of immunity are intimately related to leukocyte traffic. Chemokines are leukocyte attractants but also contribute to immune processes that do not directly involve leukocyte migration. Recent progress is most evident in the areas of lymphocyte development, immune response initiation and immune pathology. Important observations have also been reported on chemokine–receptor interactions, signal transduction and cellular responses. New insights into the role of chemokines in leukocyte attraction and relocation will be discussed, with emphasis on the distinct levels of leukocyte migration control that ultimately determine the performance of our immune defense system.

*1 Supplementary data associated with this paper can be found at doi: 10.1016/j.it.2003.12.005

Trends in Immunology
Volume 25, Issue 2 , February 2004, Pages 75-84

This Document
- **Abstract**
- Full Text + Links
- PDF (430 K)

Actions
- E-mail Article

Display Abstract Show: 20 Sort Send to Text

1: Dev Comp Immunol. 2004 May 3;28(5):443-60.

Chemokines.

Laing KJ, Secombes CJ.

Scottish Fish Immunology Research Centre, School of Biological Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Zoology Building, Tillydrone Avenue, Aberdeen AB24 2TZ, UK. k.j.laing@abdn.ac.uk

Chemokines are small proteins that control cellular migration. An extensive family of these molecules has been described in mammals containing nearly 50 members. Within this family are four groups, each defined by the different spacing of two N-terminal cysteines, which form disulphide bonds with two other cysteine residues to create the tertiary structure characteristic of chemokines. Recent evidence shows the chemokine family is not unique to mammals, with several members also identified in birds, amphibians and fish, including a primitive vertebrate, the lamprey. Although there is less evidence to define the roles of chemokines in these lower vertebrates, structural similarities allow some predictions to their function, against which further studies are being made. Additionally, some microorganisms (particularly viruses) appear to have copied genes for chemokines, presumably to confuse the immune system of their host. This review aims to bring together the current information concerning identified chemokines throughout vertebrates and microorganisms.

PMID: 15062643 [PubMed - in process]

Display Abstract Show: 20 Sort Send to Text